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FOREIGN NEWS.

SAN DOMINGO.

ANDITION-NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES-EXPECTED DEPART-

Mestorm or disaster has not prevented, it is proba ble that yesterday the U.S. stemmer Albany, baving board Messrs. Cole, Babcock, and another Comdissioner, arrived at some port on the Island of St. Demings, and that the negotiations tending to the annexation of the Island or the occupancy of the Bay of Samana were begun. At least, as we learn from austworthy authority, that was the plan of the Government as laid down. When THE TRIBUNE published statements and surmises in relation to the Washington to make the public believe there was no Soundation for them, but they are new verified. From another good authority we learn that the U. S. steamer Fedlic, flagship of Port Admiral S. H. Stringham, now lying off Wall-st. Ferry, which has been reperied under sealed orders for Aspinwall, will sail in a day or two for St. Domingo, having on board Vive-Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N., and Gens. McCook and Burnside. The Frelic is coaled, newly wainted and is ready for sea, and probably only MR. SULLIVAN AND PRESIDENT BAEZ-TEE

PROTESTING DOMINICANS.

Senator Cole and Gen. Babcock, when lately in St. Domingo, were accompanied by a linguist and speculative traveler in the person of Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan. This gentleman has figured for the last two years in Santo Domingo affairs, has traveled considerably in Europe, and speaks French, Italian, and Seanish mently. Some time ago he conceived the of policy, and has not only convinced that Dominican of the propriety of leasing the Bay of Samana for 99 years at an annual fixed rate of many thouto avow a desire for the annexation of his country to the United States. Mr. O'Sullivan at various interwals centrived to see Mr. Seward and his successor Mr. Pish, and extended his visits occasionally to the White House. Mr. Esward was pleased at the prospect of having the great Bay of Samana for the United States, and supposed that its acquisition would be pregnant of good results. The people of Santo Domingo did not relish the project and were at one time on the point of driving Baez out of power. He deemed it the more prudent course to suspend for a season all negotiations. But as soon as Gen. Grant was introduced to power, Mr. O'Sullivan began to work again, and in a short time has encouraged President Baez to perfect a scheme for the annexation of the island. The people of San Domingo have, on divers occagree, their love of liberty and independence. They resisted the last invasion of Spain for two years, until, in fact, the Spanish Treasury became \$24,000, Spanish troops were terribly harrassed by about 500 Deminicans. The Government of Spain became so hard pressed for money that they were compelled to appeal to the liberality of the rich men of Havana, and though they were answered liberally, the war proved disastrous. Numbers of the Dominicans have declared. that they do not wish to be annexed to the United ecially by President Baez, who is deemed by them unfaithful and oppressive. BAEZ, PIMENTAL AND CABRAL SAID TO BE IN

FAVOR OF ANNEXATION. HAVANA, Nov. 25 .- A letter dated San Donringo, Nov. 10, represents that all the Dominican leaders, among them Baez, Pimental, and Cabral, are pledged to annexation to the United States. President Baez is ready to open negotiations when assured that the Congress of the United States will make the necessary appropriation. The people oppose the dismemberment of the republic, but favor annexation. The partisans of Pimental are scattering hand-bills favoring the scheme. The only opposition comes drom parties under European influence. Hayti follows the example of San Domingo. Salnave and Baget both favor annexation. The entire island can be purchased for \$2,000,000.

THE PORTO RICO CONSTITUTION-THE REPUB-

Madrid, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869. The proposed new Constitution for Porto Rico, a synopsis of which has already been made public, was read in the Cortes yesterday. All the Republican deputies who recently left their seats in the Cortes will return this week.

REPUBLICAN MANIFESTS - THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSED. A manifeste has been issued by the Republican

Deputies of the Cortes, accusing the Provisional Government of having provoked the late revolutienary movement. It announces, however, that the Deputies will resume their seats in the Cortes, to defend the rights of the people and strive to establish a Federal Republic, through which alone can the union of Spain and Portugal and the preservation of the Colonies be effected.

PRIM OR SERRANO FOR KING. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869.

The Times, in an article on the Spanish Throne, asks why Spain should not have an upstart dynasty as well as France and Sweden-why the son of the Duke de la Torre or of the Count de Reus cannot anewer for a King as well as any scion of an old kingly race? If a Royal Prince is needed, why should Spain seek further than the children of her own Boarbons Why not recall the Prince of Asturias, rescae him from his mother's influence, and qualify him for the station, the right to which he has not forfeited by any fault or crime of his own?

THE SUEZ CANAL

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869. The completion of the Suez Canal is already having the effect of seriously depreciating freights to and from India and China around the Cape of Good

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869. The Empress is expected to arrive in France on the 2d of December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869. The Shipping Gasette has an editorial on American finances. It thinks a return to specie payments could soon be effected in the United States, and no debtor class would suffer by it. The South is generally well supplied with cash. Southern buyers are the main stay of the Northern market; they usually purchase in gold, and have their crops behind them. The South now raises grain for her own requirements. She is in a position to resume specie pay ments, when less favored sections of the country can properate. Gold prices for cotton will tend to this end.

THE OCEAN RACE. The Post refers to the proposed ocean race between the Dauntless and the Cambria, and says it rests with Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria.

whether the match comes off or not. If he will not sail an ocean race without first trying an inland match with the Dauntless the matter must drop, as Mr. Bennett refuses to sail in any except an ocean race. All Mr. Ashbury has to do to insure the ocean race is to waive an inland contest and decide what the prize shall be. This is the simple way out of a strange labyrinth of misapprehension.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL. Dispatches from Rome announce that religious exercises preliminary to the opening of the Œcumenical Council have been ordered.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1868. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa has been elected to Parlia-

MEXICO.

THE QUESTION OF QUERETARO-THE FINANCES-

GEN. CANTO'S CASE AGAIN POSTPONED. MEXICO, Nov. 10 .- Don Julio M. Cervantes, the Governor of Queretare, has arrived here under exercise of his authority. After the General Congress, as a grand jury, had decided that there existed sufficient unctions as Governor; but he continued setting in this character, alleging that there existed no authority to whom he could legally deliver the Government. Therefore Congress passed a resolution for his immediate arrest by the Federal Executive. This was peaceably effected the same day, the order having been given by telegraph; and on the following morulag he left in the diligence for this capital, accompanied only by an officer of the Federal troops. This incident, coupled with the bad fate of all attempts at revolution, affords evidence of a vast change in the condition of this country, and we may reasonably hope that the reign of law and order will be consolidated after the long cpoch of disorders.

Respecting Benigno Canto, the Minister of Justice on the 27th ult, saying that, as both the civil and military judges in Durango Rad declared themselves incompetent to deal with this case respecting the murder of Gen. Patoni, the Supreme Court must decide about what ought to be done to remedy such a scandalous affair; and the Court have requested those indges to state the reasons for their alleged incompetency. Consequently there will probably be still considerable delay in bringing this notorious cause to a proper conclusion. Our financial condition is very unsatisfactory. The income is far from being sufficient to cover expenses and to pay something on account of balances owing to worthy public servants; consequently all payments are in arrears. In order to remedy this dangerous state of affairs the Financo Minister, Don Matias Romero, has again asked Congress to resupose 10 the projects which he presented on the list of April, and also about the new tariff. He likewise heps to rekupose 10 per cent of the gate duties in the Federal District which were repealed imprudently last year, and to augment the Federal duty in the States from 25 per cent to 33; per cent.

THE NEW DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 25 .- The Militia Department has received offers from the commanders of the Volunteer Corps at Toronto, Montreal, and elsewhere, to erve in any expedition organized to suppress the Red River insurrection. It is believed in official circles that he Dominion Parliament will meet on the 17th of Feb-

THE INDIANS.

THE THREATENED COLLISION WITH THE PAW-NEES AVERTED-BLUE HAWK RECAPTURED WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

St. Louis. Nov. 25 .- Advices from Omaha state that the threatened conflict with the Pawnees has been averted by the peaceable surrender of the fugitive Thursday, the 18th, the troops detailed for the expedition, might have a chance for his life. Upon the interpreteinforming him that a majority of the whites considered him innocent of the murder, that the decision of the nim innocent of the murder, that the decision of the court was unjust, and that a new trial would undoubtedly be granted, Blue Hawk finally consented to return with the party. The Pawnee tribe is divided into four bands—the Pe-ta-ha-wah-dalo or Tagau, the Skee-de-gr Lou, the Kit-ka-hah or Republican, and the Chow-wee or Grand Pawnee. Each hand has three chiefs and six soldiers or scouts. The whole are controlled by one head. Blue Hawk is a corporal in the Chow-wee band; he is a man of splendid physical appearance, is considered one of the bravest in the tribe, and has heretofore exercised great influence in their souncils.

A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN MURDERED. NASEVILLE, Nov. 25 .- A horrible quadruple murder was committed about ten miles from this city, on the Clarkesville Pike, last Sunday morning. George Barton, a kusband and father, killed his wife and three Barton, a kusband and father, killed his wife and three little children. Mrs. Barton and her children had retired to rest, all in the same ked, Saturday night, Barton being absent. Shartly after midnight Barten returned, and cut their throats. The murder was not discovered until ten o'clock Sunday morning, when a famer, on his way to church, observed the house fastened, no smoke rising from the chipney, and no sign of life. He went to the door and knocked, and, falling to receive any response, he burst open the door. The three small children and their mother lay sweltering in their blood. When discovered, the mother seemed is if her last conscious act had been one of protection to her children, and had sunk over them as if to avert the fatal strokes. The children had evidently each been pulled down one by one in the bed and murdered beside their mother. Barton has been considered a man of unsteady habits, but, although a drunkard, his intercouse with his family had always been kind. He is a saddler by trade.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER CASE DECIDED. HARRISBURG, Nov. 25 .- The jury in the Credit Mobilier case came in at 1 o'clock, with a verdict for the Commonwealth of \$497,483 39. The amount claimed by the Commonwealth was \$522,545 87. The jury deducted \$2,350,600 from the nominal value of their dividends, which was over \$9,000,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

....Yesterday morning the thermometer was only 16 degrees above zero at Buffalo. ...The South Carolina Senate yester adopted a report refusing State aid to any railroads.The shoe manufactory of George W. Egerson & Co., in Meirose, Mass., was burned yesterday. ...A. P. McCurdy, a merchant tailor of Car-

dington, O., killed his son yesterday by shooting through the head. A family quarrel was the cause. ... A young man named John W. Wilson, a bookkeeper in Edward Wilson & Co.'s hardware store, in Albany, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

... Two more bodies were taken from the rnins of the building on Fifth et. St. Louis, yesterday, making six killed and seven wounded by the accident. The Canal Commissioners have decided to close the canala on the 16th of December,

.The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad met yesterday. The receipts for the fiscal year were \$661,297, and the expenses, \$477,681. ... The engineers of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad have returned to San Diego. They report that the descent of the mountain grade will not exceed so feet to the mile.

....Claude Brent, a bookkeeper in the Union Works in Buffalo, while shooting at a target on lesday, was accidentally shot through the lungs, is feared mortally wounded.

...On Wednesday, while two boys, sons of James Chase and Henry Buil, were playing with a hand sleigh upon the ice, near Presque Isle Point, Canada, the ice gave way, and both were drowned.

... The case of Edward Smith, on trial at liadelphia for the murder of John Hughes, on the saturtst. Bridge, a few months since, was concluded terday. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the lind degree.

second degree.

On Wednesday evening the house of Thomas Evans, in Frankford, Penn., was entered by two burglars during the absence of Mr. Evans, and about \$100 stolen. Mrs. Evans was gagged to prevent an alarm. While bound the thieves cut off nearly all her front hair, but unbound her before leaving.

The brig Horatio of Boston, Capt. Littlefield, from New York for Pernambuco, was abandoned at sea Sept. 19, in lat. 33.29 north, lon. 51.47 west, having been thrown on her beam ends in a hurricane on the 17th, and losing masts, spars, sails, boat, etc., and being so badly crippled as to leave no hopes of getting her into port. The erew were taken off by the Spanish bark Pordico, and have arrived at Gibraltar. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER DELANO'S FORTHCOMING REPORT -THE SUPREME COURT AND THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT-THE WHISKY TAX. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869. The fact that the law imposing a tax on incomes ex-pires by limitation on the 30th of June, 1870, and that but one more assessment can be made under the present law, creates much comment and speculation as to whether the law in his forthcoming report. It is known that Mr. Delano regards the income tax as one of the most equit under the revenue laws, and it is probthat if he alludes to the subject in any way in his report, it will be in terms of approbation, and that he will recommend its continuance. He will favor the continuance of the present tax on whisky and tobacco, but he is desirous of ultimately repealing all sections of the law, excepting these relating to tobacco, spirits, and incomes. He thinks the whole internal revenue should be derived from those three sources. He is opposed to the license tax, and de-

The fact has been ascertained from undeniable author ity that, so far from the statement being true, as fre quently published, that the Supreme Court at its present ession would decide upon the constitutionality of the the subject in any form, and will not consider it at the term just closing. Owing to the multiplicity of cases which have been

argued but not decided, the Supreme Court

djourned to-day until Monday, in order to give the Judge time to consider the decisions. No arguments will be heard during the present term after Tuesday next. Col. William Brown of Kentucky arrived here to-day, as the representative of about 200 firms of whisky distfliers in Kentucky. His object is said to be to obtain an extension from Congress of the time for the payment of the tax on whisky in bond, and to urge the repeal of

the consoledation of all taxes relating to spirits in one A gentleman from New-York, who has resided in San Domingo for a number of years as the agent of a New-York firm, bad an interview with Secretary Fish to-day, at the latter's request, for the purpose of giving his opinion as to the merits and demerits of that country.

the law requiring the monthly payment of taxes, and

ong session to-day, but did nothing further than discuss the laws defining the duties of line and staff. extent of nearly \$70,000,000, and has granted 185,890,794 eres of public lands or 290,454 square miles, equal to the

The Board to fix the rank of officers of the Navy had a

combined area of Great Britain and France The official returns of the last fiscal year show a falling ff of 244,423 tuns in the tunnage of the country, but Register Allison states that there has not been any actual resenting vessels lost at sea and abandoned during preself-sustaining, but is a source of profit. The excess of fees during the last fiscal year was \$75,722. At the Londen Consulate the fees amounted to \$47,417, and the total expenses were \$9,375. At Paris the fect were \$36,415, and

the expenses \$5,669. At the last session of the Cabinet to was decided, so the is reported, that for that portion of the Union Pacific Railroad sold to the Central Pacific Company, the Government bond and land subsidy should issue to the Con tral Pacific Railroad.

The people of New-London, Conn., are still clame cation of a navy-yard at that place. It will be remembered that League Island was never definitely settled on as the place for a regular navy-yard, but merely sion. Gov. Jewell of Connecticut arrived here yester day, and had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy. He presented the claims of New-London, and urged the Secretary to recommend in his forthcoming re port that, if a new navy-yard is to be established, New-London be selected as the place. Secretary Robeson intimated that his preferences were for the establishment

ber of prominent tobacco manufacturers to recommend the abolition of the present stamp tax on exported tobacco. They claim that the existing regulations effect a virtual prohibition of the expart trade, because the amount they are required to pay for atamps for lading, warehousing, and Consular fees, is so great that it eats up all the profits.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN-AN ANSWER TO GEN. M'MAHON-AP-

MEN—AN ANSWER TO GEN. M'MALION—AP-FOINTMENTS.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

The National Labor Convention of Colored Mon, which meets in this city on Monday, the 4th of December, promises to be the largest, in point of numbers, induence, and intelligence of any similar body of colored men ever assembled in this country. Delegates have been elected from the States of Texas, Mississippi, Alakama, Loutsiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Ohio, Kontucky, and the District of Columbia. Among the delegates is Gen. Clark of Texas, and a number of other white delegates, and female delegates have been elected from the States of New-York and Rhode Island. The Hon. B. F. Butler will address the Convention on the first, and the

gates, and female delegates have been elected from the States of New-York and Rhode Island. The Hon. B. F. Butler will address the Convention on the first, and the Hon. Henry Wilson on the second day of the meeting.

A pampilet has just speared entitled "A Pew Remarks in Answer to Gen. McMahon's Opinion in regard to the Paraguayan War." in which the writer exposes the allegated despotism of Lopez, and vindicates the action of the allies in making war against the Lopez dynasty, but not against the Paraguayan people.

Gustavus A. Smith of Alabama was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New-Merkeo, vice A. P. Sullivan. George W. Hood has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the First District of New-York.

The following appointments of Postmasters have been made: Daniel W. Mesd at Niles, Pa., vice S. S. Robinson; Amos W. Lewis, Laona, Chautauqua County, N. Y., vice J. S. Ramadell; Israel C. Tuttle, North Ritcher, Chemango County, N. Y., vice Edson Fox, resmoved; Joseph H. Sornberger, Benson Center, Hamilton County, N. Y., vice K. H. Hall; James E. Larkins, Chapinsville, Ontario County, N. Y., vice D. R. Wood; Simon D. Butler, South Colton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., vice Charles D. Flint; Ruhama Covey, Lummisville, Wayne County, N. Y., vice D. R. Wood; Simon D. Butler, South Colton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., vice Charles D. Flint; Ruhama Covey, Lummisville, Wayne County, N. Y., vice D. R. Wood; Simon D. Butler, South Colton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., vice Charles D. Flint; Ruhama Covey, Lummisville, Wayne County, N. Y., vice Congress, striking deceased.

The question involving the retention! in the Franklin Pablic School of School Trustees to the Corporation Attorney, for his opinion as to the applicability of the word "white" to the obnoxious scholar. The late asi of Congress, striking out the word "white from all laws relating to the District of Columbia, was with reference to political rights, abolishing distinction between the two

remains to the Destriction of Continuous, was with reference to political rights, abolishing distinction between the two races as to elective offices and jury service. The school question now agitated is under Corporation law.

OUR NATIONAL CEMETERIES. REPORT OF ADJT .- GEN. THOMAS ON THEIR CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- Adjt.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas has finished the report of his inspection of all the cemetries that contain the remains of Union soldiers who fell during the late Rebellion. The report covers 400 pages, and contains much interesting and valuable information. By an act of Congress, passed in 1868, Gen. Thomas was ordered to this duty, and concluded his labors but a few weeks since. During that time he has visited every State and Territory in the country where there was a public or private cometery in which a Union soldier was buried. He has full lists of the number buried in each and every place, known and unknown, white or black, officers, soldiers, or citizen employés of the Government. He gives in detail the names, companies, regiments, divisions, corps, and general com-mand, in which the deceased was enrolled at the time of his death, and where that information could not be procured, as much data as he could obtain in reference thereto. The situation and condition of the 35 National

cometeries are given as follows:

New-England—Maine—In seven different Cemeteries there were found—White, 111 known, and 3 unknown; colored, one known. New-Hampahre—White, 5 officers, and 57 men known, and 19 unknown; no colored. Vermont—White, 24 known, one unknown; no colored. Massachusetts—in eleven cometries there are 13 officers and 188 men known, and 41 colored men unknown. Rhode Island—There are none in this State, the soldiers buried in the cemeteries having been removed to cometeries at Long Island, New-York. Connecticut—White, known, 2,343; colored, known; 2, making but 180 officers and 2,673 white soldiers known; 14 unknown, and 43 colored soldiers unknown, buried in the whole of New-England.

New-York.—In this State the Cypress Hill Cemetery on Long Island is the most important, and the Albany Rural Cemetery at Elmira is the next. All the soldiers who were buried in Rhode Island were removed to Cypress Hill Cemetery. There are 2,007 white and 260 colored

ferent places in New 1078, and an observable ferent places in New 1078, and an observable follows: whites, known, 4198; saliors, 2; total, 202; grand total, 4,395; colored soldiers, 199; saliors, 2; total, 202; grand total, 4,597.

New-Jersey.—There are 283 white known, and 9 unknown; and 2 colored known, making a total of 293 in all. Pennsylcania.—In this State is situated the Gettysburg cemeteries. Gen. Thomas gives the full details of his inspection of this place, and recommends that the Government at once purchase and take jentire possession of the cemetery. He says the cemetery is in good condition and well attended to. There are interred here 138 regulars, 979 of unknown States, and 2,447 for the different States. Of these, New-York has 863, and Pennsylvania 880. The grand total for 45 different burial-places in the State is: officers, 13; soldiers, known, 4,204; unknown, 1,755; colored soldiers, known, 241; grand total, 6,313.

Maryland.—In this State is the Auticiam Cemetery. Gen. Thomas gives much attention to this cemetery in his report. He says that it is in quite an incomplete state, and very much out of order. The Rebel dead have not been removed to a separate place, as was contemplated, and he says it cannot be done without much expense. The graves are sinking, the headstones are missing, and the dilapidation is general. He estimates that it will require \$30,000 to repair and properly finish this cemetery, as at first contemplated. There are soldiers from 18 States buried there, besides regulars, and a number whose States were not known. There are buried there 18 officers, 4,87 soldiers known, and 1,733 not known, and 85 regulars. The dead of the battle-field of Monocacy Junction, South Mountain, Harper's Ferry, and other places in that section. At the Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore there is one sallor, 1,598 soldiers known, Aut Annapolis Cemetery there are 2,500 known, and 18 unknown; 138 colored known, and 5 unknown. At Laurel Grove there are 229, all colored. District of Columbia.—There are

hite, and 372 colored.

District of Columbia.—There are 5,423 white and 195 plored soldiers buried in the District.

2,563 are unknown. At Beaufort there are 84 officers, 2,121 soldiers, 21 sallors, 27 employés, and 19 citizens known, and 3,853 soldiers, 109 sallors, and 32 employés

on, at the Dry Tortugas, Peneacols, Key West,

Arkaneas.—There are three cemeteries in this State, all reported kept in good order. There is one each at Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Fayetteville. The total number of white officers and soldiers buried in this State is 7,612

Arkansas.—There are three cemeteries in this State, all reported kept in good order. There is one each at Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Fayetteville. The total number of white officers and soldiers buried in this State is 7,812, of which number 4,044 are unknown. There are 777 colored soldiers buried, of which number 327 are unknown. The total number of interments in the State is 8,654.

Ezzas.—There is an excellent cemetery at Brownsville, and a small one at San Antonio. The todies in tice cemetery at Galveston will soon be removed to Brownesville, the former not being fit to hold them. There are 1,603 white, and 1,859 colored soldiers buried in these cemeteries, of which number 1,100 are unknown. The total number is 2,630.

Tennezze.—All the cemeteries in this State were marked out by Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and are situated near the scene of the battle after which they are named. There are seven of them, and the report declares them to be the finest in the country. At Memphis there are interred 2,757 white and 4,309 colored, of which number 8,806 are unknown; at Chattanooga there are 12,659 white and 1,210 colored; at Stone River, 5,999 white and 187 colored; at Knoxville, 3,012 white and 141 colored; at Shiloh, 3,821 white and one colored; at Fort Doundson, 658 white and 22 colored. Total white, 49,653, of which 18,718 are unknown; total colored, 7,289, of which 18,718 are unknown; total colored, 7,289, of which 18,718 are unknown; total colored, 7,289, of which 18,718 are unknown; total interments in the State, 56,891.

Keniucky.—Gen. Thomas gives a vivid description of his travels through this State, and his inspection there of the homes of the dead. He found at Camp Dick Robinson a single grave—that of Gen. Nelson. There was five cemeteries, viz.: Camp Nelson, Lebanon, Hill Spring. Lexington, and Cave Hill. Camp Nelson and Cave Hill each contain about 4,000 bodies, but the other cemeteries are as mail. The total white interments are 9,249; colored, 1,125; making a grand total of 10,429, of which number

all reported in good order.

Ohio.—In seven cometeries in this State there are 23 offi-cers and 1,352 solders known, and 37 unknown; also 18 colored soldiers known, and 77 unknown, making a total

colered soldiers known, and 77 unknown, making a total in this State of 1,702.

Michigan.—In six cemeteries there are interred 5 officers and 135 soldiers and 1 sailor known, and 41 soldiers unknown, making a total of 182 in the State. Gen. Thomas recommends that they all be removed to a new cemetery to be established near Detroit.

Wisconsin.—In this State there were found 412 interpents in 14 different cemeteries, 46 of whom are unknown.

ments in 14 different cemeteries, 46 of whom are unknown.

Iowa.—There are 680 officers and soldiers interred in this State. This State gave 100,000 mon to the Union army, of which at least one half perished.

Illinois.—This State has 6,264 whites and 394 colored soldiers resting in her earth; 4,608 of these are at Mound City, and the remainder scattered through 14 different cemeteries in the State.

Indiana.—In five cemeteries in this State there are interred 3,420 white and 1,631 colored soldiers.

Minnesota.—In three cemeteries in this State there are 118 soldiers known, and 81 unknown.

Kansas.—Gen. Thomas found a grave-yard at Baxter Springs, where were buried 124 soldiers. They were surprised and murdered there by Quantrell and his band, and were found and buried by the Union soldiers. At Fort Leavenworth there are 1,035 buried; at Fort Scott, 407; at Fort Harker, 141, and at various cemeteries there are 151 mall. Gen. Thomas found 80 single graves of soldiers as he traversed the State; 26 of these were known

are 512 in all. Gen. Thomas found \$0 single graves of soldiers as he traversed the State; 26 of these were known and 4 unknown.

Nebraska.—At Forts Kansas and Nebraska there were \$34 officers and soldiers buried.

Nevada.—In four cometeries in this State there are 24 soldiers buried.

Catifornia—In 24 different places the remains of 187 known and 9 unknown were found interred.

Oregon.—In this State there were eight graves of the fallen heroes.

The following is a summary of the reports of the Territories: Montans, 37; Idaho, 12; Washington, 52; New-Mexico, 627; Indian, 2,117; Dakots, 135; Utah, 64; Colorado, 105; Arizons, 105; Wyoming, 394.

Mexico, 57; Indian, 21; Dates, 25; A. (19); Arizona, 105; Wyoming, 391.

The total number of white officers and soldiers, known and unknown, buried, as detailed above, is nearly 50,000; the number of colored soldiers nearly 50,000; two-thirds of whom are not known by name.

of whom are not known by name.

Gen. Thomas states that the expense attending the burial or reinterment of these bodies, and the laying out and improving the National Cemeteries, has reached \$4,000,000, and he estimates that it will cost \$2,000,000 more to complete the work and keep the National Cemeteries (35 in number) in good order. At all these National Cemeteries (35 in number) in good order. At all these National Cemeteries there is a keeper and assistant, and the expense attending the care of each cemetery will range from \$1.500 to \$2,000 per annum for salaries alone, while the other expenses will reach \$50,000 per annum. He makes statements to Congress and gives data why various appropriations should be made at once. If the cemetery at Mound City, Illinois, is not repaired and the leves strengthened, there is danger of a general washing out of the bodies buried there. The iron or stone inclosures for the Kational Cemeteries, as ordered by Congress, cannot be erected on account of the failure of an appropriation for the same. The report will be delivered to Congress by Gen. Thomas on the first day of the ceming second.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN NEW-TORK WATERS-SPIRITED ACTION BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- The rumor that a Spanish feet of six or more war-vessels has been ordered to rendezvous in New-York harbor creates a great deal of comment here. The President, not understanding the reasons for the sending of this fleet to our shores, and in order to be prepared for any emergency that may arise, has ordered that the double-turreted torpedo boat, from Fortress Monroe, be fully manned and sent to cruise in the harbor of New-York.

GEN. DE RODAS'S COMMISSION AND ITS REPORT-REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS—CONFESSED NUMBER OF THE REBELS—CUBANS BURNING THEIR OWN PROPERTY-REPORTED TAKING

OF ESPIRITU-SANTO. HAVANA, Nov. 9 .- Shortly after De Rodas took ommand of the Island he formed a commission mposed of persons thoroughly acquainted with the country, and ordered them to proceed to the Cinco Villas, thence to Camaguey and the further East, for the purpose of making a special study of the sentiment of the people, and of the organization and strength of the rebel forces. This body returned to the city by the Moctezeuma and handed in their report on last Monday. The following is a translation of the principal facts of the report:

of the principal facts of the report:

"In the three large rebellious jurisdictions, viz: The Eastern Department, Camaguey, and Cinco Villas, there are 4,000 men in active service. Confidential information obtained from undoubted sources demonstrates that the above number could have been easily tripled had the leaders possessed the necessary arms and munitions. We have found that the influx of Cubans to the rebel lines of late has been so great that the leaders have been compelled to dismiss the larger number, promising to call them to duty when their services could be utilized. Acts of crucity committed by the commanders of columns of operations, and especially by the volunteers, have induced the natives to follow that course. Their hatred of us is such that, seeing the difficulty of enlisting in the rebel army (for the reasons above given), they have formed, and are still forming themselves into bands of from 20 to 100 men each, armed with matchetes and pistols. These operate without concert, but so as to constantly harass us everywhere. The number of men operating in small bands may be set dewn at 7,000. These are exclusive of the 40,000 previously named.
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"In Camaguey there is a regular army of 13,000 rebels, perfectly armed and equipped, who keep our garrisons of Puerto Priscipe, Nuevitas, and other points on the defensive. The rebels cannot successfully attack these towns for want of artillery. Rebel prisoners informed us that the leaders had not orderded the destruction of the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, because it required from 4,000 to 5,000 of our best troops to guard it. In the Kastera Department there are some 2,000 men regularly armed and equipped. These are distributed throughost six jurisdictions. The garrisons of Bayamo, Las Tunas, Holguin, and Jiguani, as well as those on the coast, are in effect blockaded; so much so, in fact, that it has become necessary to send out heavy columns to protect our conveys. Of the last five, three were abandoned to the insurgents. More than half of the 8,000 men in this Department are without proper arms, and Gen. Jordan has but little artillery.

Certain foreigners who have been out recently in he interior give these estimates of the insurgents' forces: Cinco Villas, 15,000; Camaguey, 20,000; East and center, 20,000. De Rodas returned from his tour of inspection very much disgusted. At Cienfuegos he was compelled to shoot several officers for insubordination. The insurgent forces seemed to him so strong in that quarter that he returned to Havana in haste for the purpose of hurrying forward reenforcements. It is true that the Spaniards had 8,000 men in and near Cienfuegos, but there were not sufficient to prevent the destruction of twentyone sugar estates while the General was in town The 500 men landed from the Spanish mail steamer vesterday morning left in the evening for the scene operations. The second battalion of volunteers battalions are to follow. This is a maneuver of the Governor-General to get rid of the vagabonds here in the city.

The state of the island is growing worse, and so far as the Spaniards are concerned demoralization is rapidly increasing. Meras, the Governor of Cienfuegos, and Bardaje, filling the same position at Cardegas, have both been deposed by the volunteers. The causes assigned were that these functionaries had been too lenient. Other depositions are expected soon to follow. The news from the Cienaga goes back to November 10. A letter received from Cienfuegos relates that nine of the Cazadores de Valmaseds had reached that place from the Cienaga, coming without arms. The battalian is reported to have been cut to pieces. A good deal of fighting was done with the machete. The patriots were confident of repelling any future attack. The Cubans, it is said, have taken Espiritu Santo. Fighting was, at latest advices, going on in that quarter. The iusurgents are also opposite Cienfuegos, in a place called La Camarera, situated on a bay of the same name. The Spanish garrison has not as yet dared to attack their encampment, and there is confusion in Cienfuegos. Santa Cruz, a little port below and near Puerto Principe on the south side of the island, has been attacked by the rebel forces. The fire is raging in all directions, and the Captain-General appears to be in very low spirits since his return. While out on his late trip he saw several estates on fire, and he has telegraphed his family, who were on the eve of leaving Spain for Havana, to remain at home. This is significant.

THE SLANDER ON GEN. JORDAN-HIS VINDICA TION BY A MEMBER OF THE JUNTA.

Mr. F. J. Cisneros, well known as one of the Cuban Junta, writes to us authoritatively: "I notice in this morning's papers a Washington telegram in which Gen. Thomas Jordan is infamously slandered. Instead of evincing a desire to abandon the Cuban cause, he has, on all occasions, displayed great zeal and gallantry in action. The change of duty from the command of the Eastern Department to his pres ent position of Chief of Staff was a promotion, and accomplished in order that his great talent for organizing could be availed of at Headquarters. He was made Chief of Staff in June last, and the slander was started last month. The people of the United States may rest assured that the Cubans love, esteem, and have every confidence in Gen. Jordan, and trust he may live to be in our history what Lafayette was in yours." TWO FLAT DENIALS-GEN. JORDAN'S STATEMENT.

The statement telegraphed from Washington on Tuesday to the effect that the unfortunate remnants of the Lillian expedition at Nassau had been deserted by the agents of the Cuban Junta, is emphatically den here. The Treasurer of the Junta has accepted and paid here. The Treasurer of the Junta has accepted and paid drafts on him from Nassau and Key West, to the amount of \$7.000 gold, for the maintenance of the Lillian crew, only 50 of whom (instead of 200, as stated in the dispatch) remain at Nassau, the others having shipped for Key West and New York before the date of the communication sent from the Bahamas to Secretary Fish. In addition to the amount above mentioned, the sum of \$500 gold was applied at Key West to the supplying the wants of the men at that point, and \$500 more was sent to Nassau from Havains by patriots in Cuba. Yesterday's morning papers contained another dispatch from Washington, in which Gen. Jordan was represented as having, some time ago proposed to surrender his command to the Spanisards, "not on his own account, but on that of his men from the United States, who were, he said, forced to take the front of the battle on all occasions of combat." The consumation of his object having been prevented, "Gen. Jordan was, therefore, unable to leave the country, and was transferred to the staff of Cospedas." This report is also denied. Gen. Jordan was transferred to staff duity in order that his great ability as an erganizer might be made serviceable in an army totally lacking in those elements of discipline without which its success is impossible; and the wisdom of the change is easily seen in the improved condition of affairs since Gen. Jordan began to exercise the functions of Chief of Staff. In all his many letters from Cuba to his family and friends in this city he has uttered no complaint concerning his position, or the treatment of his American

soldiers. But one expression in his home letters can be taken to denote dissatisfaction, and in connection with the unjust cherge made against him it is significant of feeling quite different from that which he would experience were the indictment against him a just one. He has feeling quite different from that which he would experience were the indictment against him a just one. He has often wratten, "If you could send me, fully equipped, 2,500 more Americans who have seen service in our armies, I would feel sure of winning the independence of Cuba in three months." It is strange that this charge should be preferred so late in the day, and it is no less strange that, if it is well founded, the Cuban leaders could so far stullify themselves as to retain in a most responsible position an officer who had sought to betray the cause of their country,

A REBEL JOURNAL.

El Laborante, a little four-page semi-occadonal paper, about as large as an ordinary Method ished in Havana by some person or persons tract, is published in Havana by some person or person unknown to the authorities, and most industriously of culated all over the Island. The copy received here yes terday is filled with bitterly sarcastic articles on the Spanish Government, and her officers, civil and military. Sharp and shrewd as are the Government spice, they have utterly failed to discover the editors or the publish ers of this bold little sheet. A letter from Havana dated the 10th inst. announces the arrest in that city of the well-known notary, Carlos Rodriguez, his brother Louis, Joaquin Lancis, the Count of Casa Ponce, and Schor Galusa, who do not appear to have been charged with any offense. It may be presumed now that the system of unwarrantable sciences is sgain being inaugurated, that these five citizens are suspected of doing the dangerous work of which "El Laborante" is the visible result.

THE FEELING AGAINST DE RODAS—HIS CRUELTY.

Private letters relate that on his visit to Santo Espiritu, on or about the 8th inst., " Caballero" de Rodas was received with groans, and many people whe thronged the streets shouted " Vira Cuba !" as he passed thronged the streets shouted "Vira Cuba!" as he passed I. The volunteers, as unequivocally asserted in may y letters received here yesterday from widely dista his points, are ciamorous for his removal and the appointment of Valmaseda in his stead. On his arrival at Clentucyos he sent Senor Olano, the commander of his eccort, to the City Prison, wherein 20 Cubana were contined under sentence of death, with an offer of free parden to all who would sign a promise to abjure the cause of Cuban independence. To the honor of the doomed men be it recorded, their reply was. "I so back to your master and say to him for us that "so would sooner die the worst death his ingenuity can debuse than forswear the cause we have sworn to doir at." Two hours afterward the 20 patriots were led cut into the court-yard of the prison and shot. De Redas, with a view to conciliating the volunteers, not long ago wade a formal demand for the documents in the case "the two young men recently tried at Cardeuas for treason, and acquitted by the Audience. His cosign was to selze the young men (who are, and have been since their acquittal, held under guard in the prison to save them from being murdered by the Spawhards), and have them tried by court-martial; but the Audience's refused to give up the papers unless forced es to do at the point of the bayonet. CHEERING NEWS FROM THE FRONT-ACTIVITY OF THE REBELIAON-VICTORY AT GIBARA.

So busily engaged were the troops in the field in attending to the urgent business of protecting themselves from the attacks of the insurgents, that when news came that the patriots were making threats in the Cincos Villas, it was found necessary to use the reserve. Accordingly, on the 19th inst. two battaliens of volunteers left Havans for the scene of disturbance, at the same time that another was dispatched for the Vuelta de Arriba, where mere trouble was brewing. The men of the Captain-General's guard, on their return to Havans, spoke unreservedly concerning the popular feeling in the districts through which they had passed. They represented the whole country side as "on fire," literally as well as figuratively; that the people were more and more in earnest; that the Captain-General was despondent, and that "if God did not soon help Spain all would be lost." The insurgents had sitacked Santa Cruz, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, southjof Trinidad. A battle has taken place at Gibara, and Erg.-Gen. Morales de los Richad arrived at Havans badly wounded. No accounts of the fight were allowed to be published in the Spanish papers. Nine of the celebrated "Casadores de Valmaseda" had returned to Havans from their disastrous expedition to the swamps of Cienaga de Zampata, in the jurisdiction of Colon. They brought back no arms—reported that the whole battalion was cut to pieces by the terrible machetes of the natives. (The official report from Cienaga announces that of this fine corps only two captains, three heutenants, and fourteen privates escaped. Gens. Inclann, a Mexican, and Roloff, a Pole, commanded the patriots.) Espiritu Santo had been at tacked and taken by the disurgents, and at last accounts fighting was going on in the vicinity and at Trunidad. The Clenfuegos insurgents were intrenched at Camarera, near the city. No attempt had been made by the garrison at Clenfuegos to dislodge them, and the city was in great confusion, as an attack was threatened by the insurgents. themselves from the attacks of the insurgents, that when

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS. THEIR CUSTODY TRANSFERRED TO THE U. 8

No changes were made in the mode of watching the Spanish gunboats during Wednesday night, and no representative of the Marshal's office was near them. Yesterday morning the naval watch was relieved by Master J. G. J. Kelly, U. S. N. Late Wednesday evening Mr. Delamater decided not to discharge his workmen as he at first proposed, but to continue their services until Saturday night, knowing how severely a sudden discharge would affect the men. Commander Harmony made his accustomed visit, and then went over to the Navy-Yard. It was about decided, before noon yesterday, that the Spanish gunboats would remain under Naval surveillance until this morning, when in all probability the U. S. gunboat Maria will be withdrawn from special service, and in company with the Rocket, go over to the Navy-Yard. About noon U.S. Marshal Harlow made arrangements with Mr. Delamater to charter the tug M. Kalbfleisch, owned by him, and Deputy-Marshal Winslow was dispatched to the Navy-Yard to procure a 24-pounder howizer and the requisite ammunition, to enable the Deputy in charge to prevent, by force if necessary, any attempt to carry off any of the flotilla. It has been decided, for the present at least, that the fortilla shall remain in its present position, and four keepers have been assigned by Marshal Harlow to the different vessels. The regulations for the scurity of the vessels, against fire, weather, and other damaging influences, are the same as when under the surveillance of the Navy and the inmediate control of Mr. Delamater. The naval officers are rejoiced to know that the gunboat duty is to be omitted from their daily routine, and the expense of keeping a station boat at the foot of Thirteenth-st, and a steam tender to communicate with her, are avoided. The workmen look upon all these proceedings with sorrewful interest, hoping that the law's delay will be short. Quite a number of boss artisans connected with the outilting of these vessels were present yesterday morning discussing the situation, and the general opinion was that it would not be long before the caffourers would have been ordered here, has caused quite a commotion among the working classes. The TRIBUNE rep Yesterday morning the naval watch was relieved by

are very state in their remarks toward the Government in reference to this affair. But all interested must now await the rulings of the Courts.

At 2:30 the United States tender Cataipa, Pilot Hill in charge, which had towed the United States steamer Saratoga from the Quarantine to the Navy-Yard arrived at the foot of Thirteenthest, with orders from Capt. Strong to relieve the Maria, which was ordared without delay to report to the Navy-Yard. The gun, shells, rockets, and signal lights were transferred to the Cataipa, and the Maria, which has been on duty since the 25th of September, went away. A rumor prevailed that the Maria was intended for special service in connection with the expected arrival of some of the Spanish war vessels for Cuba. At 5 p. m. the tug Martin Kalbfielsch, Deputy Marshai Winslow on board, steamed alongside the Cataipa. The Marshal handed an order to the ensign from Admiral Godon directing the ensign to transfer the custody of the Spanish gunboats to the Marshal, together with the ammunition and gun on board the Cataipa.

together with the ammunition and gun on board the Catalpa.

No application has yet been made to bond the gun-boats. It is probable that such an application will soon be made, but it is yet a question whether by Mr. Dela-mater, or by the Spanish Government.

HOW THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS ARE

TREATED IN GEORGIA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- The following letter was received this morning at the office of the Internal Revenue from Edwin Belcher (colored), Assessor of the

Revenue from Edwin Belcher (colored), Assessor of the Third Georgia District:

SIR: I have to report that Mr. James B. Wilson. Assist ant Assessor of the Eleventh Division of this District (Taliaferro and Wilkes Counties) has just arrived at this pare from Washington, Wilkes County, under the following circumstances, viz: His office was broken into last night, the 14th inst., his books and papers were destroyed or stolen, and a note, of which the following is a copy, left on his desk: night, the lath inst., his books and papers were destroyed or stolen, and a note, of which the following is a copy, loft on his deak:

"Bloomy Moan. Nicoun Sun.—Siri Your visit to this place must end; your welcome has expired. A few days will be allowed you to depart, never to return. Take due notice and govern yourself seconding.

"You Know Wino."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 .- The General Synod of the Reformed Churches in the United States met is triennial session in Christ Reformed Church last evening triennial session in Christ Reformed Church last evening. This morning's session was wholly taken up with organization. In making out the roll, when the name of lows classes were called, two sets of delegates presented credentials. After much discussion the temporary President refesred the whole matter to the Synod itself when organized for discussion. The constitutional number being present, the Synod organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. Gerhart of the Theological Seminary in Merceraburg as President. In the afternoon session the organization was completed by the election of the Rev. Dr. Willard of Heidelburg College at Thin. Ohio, and the Rev. Mr. Klein of Wisconsin as Vice-Presidents, and the Rev. J. H. Ritter as Stated Clerk; the Rev. J. O. Miller of York, Penn., was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. J. H. Ritter as Stated Clerk; the Rev. J. O. Miller of York, Penn., was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Elder W. D. Gross, Treasurer. A Committee of Five was appointed with full power to send for persons and papers, to whom were reterred the conflicting credentials of the two sets of delegates from Iowa. The classes then ad-journed till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. One hundred and eighty-three delegates are present from 31 classes, beside a large number of advisory members and visitors. The sessions promise to be of great interest and impers-ance.